## Hearing can change over time

Your child may need hearing tests twice a year until age 3 if there was:

- Infection at birth (German Measles, Toxoplasmosis, Cytomegalovirus)
- Infection after birth (Meningitis)
- Low birthweight (1500 grams or less)
- · Jaundice requiring blood transfusion
- Differently shaped head or face (cleft lip or palate)
- · Breathing difficulty at birth
- Head injury
- Medicine that can damage the ear
- Two or more days in the neonatal intensive care unit
- Family history of permanent or progressive hearing loss

## To find out more information call our:

Hawaii Keiki Information Services System (H-KISS) information and referral line

> **H-KISS Oahu 973-9633** (Voice & TDD)

or
H-KISS Neighbor Islands
Call toll-free:
1-800-235-5477
(Voice & TDD)



Linda Lingle, Governor Chiyome Leinaala Fukino, M.D., Director of Health

The Hawaii Department of Health provides access to activities without regard to race, color, national origin (including language), age, sex, religion, or disability. Write or call our Affirmative Action Officer at Box 3378, Honolulu, HI 96801-3378 at (808) 586-4616 (voice/tty) within 180 days of a problem.

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#### GOOD HEARING HELPS A BABY LEARN TO TALK



A hearing test can be done at any age



Early Intervention Section Hawaii Department of Health

# Is your child learning language?

Birth to 3 months

	, •
3 to	o 6 months  Turn head or eyes to an interesting sound (toys)
	Make several sounds (ooh, ba-ba, ma-ma)
6 to	5 5
9 to	
12 	to 18 months  Point to body parts, people, and toys  Omit final and some initial consonant sounds ("ca" for "cat")  Understand 50-75 words
18 	to 24 months Comprehend about 300 words Use about 50 recognizable words Follow simple commands
<b>24</b>	to 36 months Learn new words everyday Make about half of speech sounds correctly
	Ask questions and answers "wh" questions (like why and what)



The *critical time* for learning speech and language is the <u>first 3 years of life</u>.

Babies need good hearing to learn language quickly during this time.



### Help your child learn to listen

**Limit background noise** by turning off noisy appliances such as the AC, radio, or fans. Use the most quiet room in the house to be your child's room so you talk, talk, and talk.

**Follow what interests your child.**Talk about what your child is looking at and doing. Let your child lead during play time.

When you talk, *sit in front of your child* so he/she can see the expressions on your face. Sit and speak on the side of the better ear.

Speak at a *regular volume* (not too loud and not too soft). Communicate naturally!

*Imitate your child.* Children love hearing you talk like them. Focus on vowels sounds while using one or two words at a time.

Help your child listen to your voice. Speak with *different pitches, loudness, and rhythms.* Use lots of repetition.

**Praise your child's communication attempts!** Applaud when your child listens and responds to sound (for example, stopping movement, making eye contact, pointing at an object, imitating a sound, or changing body position).